KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY

F. BRADFORD, Jr.

At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

Commission Warehouse

JEREMIAH NEAVE & SON,
Of Cincinnati, Ohio,
Have erected large and commodious
Brick Warehouses & Cellars

For the reception of all kinds of Merchandise, Manufactures and Produce, for Storage, and Sale on Commission, for forwarding by the river or to country merchants. Bills and debts collected and punctually remitted. Purchases made and generally all BROKERAGE and COMMISSION BUSINESS, transacted

8tf Cincinnati, February 19—

LATEST IMPORTED GOODS.

100 Crates well assorted QUEENS WARE
20 ditto and boxes elegant LUSTRE WARE
29 Tierces, 20 half Tierces, 50 Barrels and 100 Kegs, } Best Green COPPERAS
80 Bags very Green COFFEE
20 Barrels ditto ditto
18 Boxes Tin, fit for manufacturers,
100 Boxes fresh Muscatel RAISINS, superior quality

Bundles of Steel, and a few tons Campeachy Logwood will be sold on accommodating terms by the package, at Philadelphia, New York & Baltimore prices—carriage, which is extremely low added—by application to

J. P. SCHATZELL, & Co.

December 25th, 1815 52

BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
On Philadelphia, New-York, Baltimore, Savanna, Charleston and Pittsburgh,
For sale—apply as above

James Garrison,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL
Apothecary and Druggist,
MAIN STREET, LEXINGTON,

RESPECTFULLY informs merchants and physicians and all dealers in his line, that he has, and will constantly keep, a large and extensive supply of

Fresh Drugs and Medicines;
Also, a large supply of
PAINTS AND DYE STUFFS,

Which he will sell for cash at the New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore prices, with the addition of Carriage expences excepted, or on the usual credit, viz.

Aloes Sact	Gum Tragacanth
Antimony	Myrrh
Anniseed	Guaic
Borax refined	Copal
Brimstone	Shal Lac
Burgundy Pitch	Pow'd. Peruvian Barks
Cantharides	Rheubarb
Cochineal	Jallap
Cream Tartar	Ipecacuanha, &c.
Cloves	Sal Ammoniac
Cinnamon	Fol Senna
Mace	Manna Flake
Nutmegs	Camomile Flowers
12 dozen Caster Oil	Orange Peel
Gum Camphor	Gentian Root, &c.
Arabic	

PATENT MEDICINES,
By the gross or dozen

Anderson's Pills	Harlem Oil
Lee's N. L. B. Pills	Ess. Peppermint
Hooper's Pills	Godfrey's Cordial
Bateman's Drops	Durable Ink
British Oil	Steer's Opadeldoc
Turlington's Balsom	Worm Tea
Itch Ointment	Wormseed Oil

DYE STUFFS.

Annatto	Aquafortis by the carboy or pound
Allum	Oil of Vitriol by the carboy or pound
Red Wood	Madder, &c.
Log Wood	
Fustic	
Aquafortis	

PAINTS, &c.

Spanish Brown	Red Lead
Whiteing	Prussian Blue, No. 1
White Lead	Do. do 2
Drop Lake	Rose Pink
Cromic Yellow	Pat Green
Dutch Pink	Copal Varnish, by the gallon
Pat Yellow	Turpentine Varnish,
Linseed Oil	do.
Spts. Turpentine	

Also, 12 dozen Sweet Oil, suitable for machinery, which will be sold low—with a general assortment of Perfumes.

Lexington, Dec. 15th, 1815. 51-12m.

Downing & Grant,

Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their store on Short-street, (between Mill and Main Cross-streets) Lexington,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES,
AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Sugar,	Raisins,
Coffee,	Prunes,
Teas,	Almonds,
Chocolate,	Figs,
Ginger,	Cold Struck, Sweet & Castor } Oil,
Mace,	
Cloves,	
Allspice,	Scots & Mocoba } Snuff
Black Pepper,	
Cayenne do	New-England Cheese,
Nutmegs,	Salt,
Cinnamon,	Shad,
Mustard,	Herrings,
Allum,	Wash Balls,
Indigo,	Shaving Soap,
Madder,	Pipes,
Copperas,	Wooden Cocks,
Brimstone,	Overalls,
WINE,	JAMAICA SPIRITS
BRANDY,	WHISKEY.

Brushes of every kind, Spanish Whiting, Putty, Flax Seed Oil, Window Glass, Paper for rooms, &c. &c. All of which they will sell very low for Cash.

House and sign Painting, Papering and Glazing done as usual.

They wish to sell or rent their Oil Mill in Lexington. Nov. 25, 1815. 48-tf

BLANK DEEDS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

John Bickley,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Attends the Circuit Courts of Fayette, Jessamine & Scott. His place of residence, Lexington—his office, next door to Dr. W. Warfield's shop. 9

Thomas Deye Owings,

Has removed his
IRON AND CASTINGS STORE

To the house formerly occupied by Mr. Bartholomew Blount, on Upper and Short streets, opposite colonel Morrison's—where he has on hand A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

IRONS & CASTINGS, viz.
Pots, Kettles, Skillets, Ovens, And Irons. &c.

8 Lexington, 8th Feb.

E. B. PEARSON,

Having purchased out the firm of E. B. Pearson and Co. has for sale at his store, three doors above the Kentucky Insurance Office, and next door to J. P. Schatzell & Co. a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Of the latest importations, which he will sell at reduced prices, February 12. 8-3

Storage & Commission Business.

SHULTZ & CHALFANT,

Beg leave to inform the Merchants of Kentucky, that they have commenced the Storage and Commission Business, in Maysville, Ky. where they will constantly attend to the receiving and forwarding all goods, wares, &c. committed to their care.

They also carry on the
Copper and Tinning Business,

And intend keeping always on hand, a general supply of Tin Ware, which they will sell at the Pittsburg prices, without the addition of freight.

N. B.—Orders will be strictly attended to.

February 10-7-2m

Painting, Glazing, Paper-hanging,

utting Glass, Sign Painting, &c.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, at his shop on Main Cross street, joining Mr. Robert Holmes's—he will do work at the shortest notice, and will attend any of the neighboring towns or in the country for part trade.

Two or Three Apprentices, wanted immediately, to the above business.

THOMAS T. BURNS.

February 21. 10-3

Robert A. Gatewood,

Has opened a very general and well selected assortment of

Merchandise,

In his new brick house, opposite Mr. James Wier's Store, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail on a very small advance for Cash.

January 18, 1816.

Notice.

All those indebted to the subscriber, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can or will be given.

JAMES MAXWELL.

February 19. 8

For Sale or to Rent,

THAT well improved LOT on Curd's Road, within the town bounds, together with all the apparatus necessary for making brick, formerly the property of Thomas Lemon, dec.—It is needless to mention the advantages arising from this Lot as a Brick Yard, as any person wishing to purchase will call and view the premises

ALSO FOR SALE, THAT
Elegant Building Lot,

Adjoining the present residence of Mr. Joseph Barbee, on High-street—A good bargain may be had in the above property by paying one-fourth of the purchase money in hand, the remainder in three equal annual instalments, as to suit the purchaser.

JAMES LEMON, Sen.

Lexington, Jan. 29, 1816 5.

State of Kentucky,

JESSAMINE CIRCUIT, Sct.
OCTOBER TERM, 1815.

William Henderson's Heirs, for Samuel H. Woodson, COMPLAINANT,
Against
Daniel Gaines, and others, DEFENDANTS,
IN CHANCERY

THIS day came the complainants, by their counsel, and the defendants, the unknown heirs of Daniel Gaines, deceased, and David Jamison, having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, on motion of the complainants it is ordered, that they do appear here before the Judges of our Jessamine circuit court, at the court-house in Nicholasville, on the 3d Modnay in April next, it being the first day of our succeeding term, and file their answer to the complainant's bill, or the same will be taken as confessed against them: and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published in some authorized newspaper of this commonwealth, agreeably to law.

A copy. Attest,
JNO. C. WALKER, D. C. J. C. C.

The aforesaid unknown heirs of Daniel Gaines, deceased, and David Jamison, are hereby notified, that I will attend at the Tavern of Robert Miller, in the town of Richmond, Madison County, state of Kentucky, on Saturday the 9th day of March next, between the hours of 8 o'clock A. M and 6 o'clock P. M. to take the deposition of Thomas Townsend, and others, to be read as evidence in the above suit in chancery.

SAMUEL H. WOODSON.

January 23, 1816. 4—8w

Taken Up by J. R. Witherspoon, living in Fayette county, on North Elkhorn, one Gray Horse, supposed to be 2 years old last spring, 14 hands high, appears to have been brauded on the off shoulder, appraised to $20.

10-3 ROBERT S. RUSSELL, J. F.

George Shannon,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

KEEPS his office on Poplar Row, in the same house occupied by the Lexington Branch Bank.

9-tf February 25, 1816.

EDUCATIO

The Subscribers return their greatful thanks to the inhabitants of Lexington and its vicinity, for the very liberal patronage they have received since the establishment of their School. Inasmuch as they have had the pleasure to give satisfaction to all who have with generous confidence entrusted their children long enough to their care, they trust that by the same unremitted attention, similar success will attend their efforts. The School will be continued at the same place—Terms as usual in the Lancastrian Department, but in the annexed Academy, Books must be furnished by the Students

N. B. A limited number of poor Children, of respectable parents, will be received in the Lancastrian Department, and as heretofore taught gratis.

ALDRIDGE & VAUGHAN.

Lexington, Feb 22, 1816 9-3m

NEW TAVERN.

CHARLES WICKLIFFE.

Has opened a Tavern in the town of Lexington, at the corner of Short and Mill streets, opposite the Branch Bank; where travellers and others who may call on him, will meet with all the attention which it may be in his power to bestow—He can safely promise, that his servants shall be attentive in discharging their duty; that his bar shall be constantly supplied with the best foreign and domestic liquors; that his table shall be spread with the best that the markets can afford; that he will make his house comfortable to those who visit it; and that horses will be well taken care off, at a stable immediately adjacent, to which there is convenient access. Visitants of the house will not be interrupted by strangers; and travellers, with the hustle and noise usually incident to a tavern. Expecting to comply in every respect with the above promises, he confidently relies upon a share of the public patronage.

10-4t February 28.

J. C. & M. D. Richardson,

Have just received from New-York and Philadelphia, a large and well chosen assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

[*Purchased principally for Cash,*]

Which they are now opening in the white house, corner of Main and Mill Streets, which they will sell on as good terms as any other house in the Western country. They have on hand and will keep a constant supply of

Satinets, Cassinets, and Cottons—
Writing, Printing & Wrapping Paper,

Manufactured by the Lexington Manufacturing company.—Also an assortment of PITTSBURGH NAILS, which they will sell at wholesale, or by retail at the wholesale price.

They likewise wish to sell for Produce, at a fair price, or a reduced price in Cash,

A Valuable Farm,

Consisting of 2 or 300 acres, situated between the lower Bourbon and Cynthiana roads, within nine miles from Lexington, with about 100 acres inclosed, with a Rope Walk, and other improvements too tedious to mention.

10-tf Lexington, March 1, 1816

TO PROPRIETORS OF *Steam Engines.*

The Subscriber begs leave to inform the people of the state of Kentucky and Ohio, who are concerned in STEAM ENGINES on Oliver Evan's plan, that he is now ready to engage to put up new Engines or repair old ones, which may from time to time get out of order. He flatters himself that by the long practice he has had in setting and building Steam Engines while in Oliver Evan's employ, to be capable of giving general satisfaction to those who may have occasion for his services.

Letters post paid, from any part of both states, will be punctually attended to.

CHARLES DOYLE.
Maysville Steam Mill.

Maysville Feb 7, 1815. 10—3t

FOUNDRY.

The subscriber having commenced a
Brass, Iron and Bell Foundry,

In the town of Lexington, opposite Lewis Sanders's, Main street, wishes to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he now carries them on in all their branches—all kinds of brass and iron machinery will be cast on the shortest notice, and in the best maner—also bells for taverns, court-houses, &c.—He will keep on hand an assortment of flat irons, hatter's irons, tailor's irons, dog irons, waffle irons, wheat fan irons, &c.

All orders will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to, by the subscriber

JOSEPH BRUIN.

February 28. 10

LOST,

On the 23d of February, a Red Morocco Pocket Book, on the road from the Upper Blue Lick to Washington—containing one five dollar note on the bank of Frankfort, Kentucky—a bond of one hundred dollars on capt. Harrison, clerk of the court of Montgomery, and another of one hundred and ten dollars on John Camron and Major Stratton, at Little Sandy Works; also many other papers. Whoever has found it will lodge it at this office, or at Mr. Betts's living at the Upper Blue Lick, and they shall receive a handsome reward from me, living at the mouth of Lee's Creek, Mason county, Ky.

WILLIAM HODGES.

February 28. 10-3

Partnership Dissolved.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF
Ashton, Beach and Neille,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent—All those having demands on the firm, are requested to apply to Ashton and Beach for the same—all indebted to the firm are to make payment to Ashton and Beach, who are authorised to receive the same.

R. ASHTON,
JOSEPH BEACH,
HUGH NEILLE.

Lexington, March 2d, 1816. 10-

The Coach Making Business.

In all its various branches, is still carried on at the old stand by ASHTON & BEACH, where Carriages, Gigs, &c. &c. will be made or repaired on the shortest notice, and neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

WAR DEPARTMENT

AN ACT to provide for designating, surveying and granting the military bounty lands

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorised, to cause to be surveyed a quantity of the public lands of the United States, fit for cultivation, not otherwise appropriated, and to which the Indian title is extinguished, not exceeding in the whole six millions of acres, two millions to be surveyed in the territory of Michigan, two millions in the Illinois territory, north of the Illinois river, and two millions in the territory of Louisiana, between the river St. Francis, and the river Arkansas; the said lands to be divided into townships, and sub-divided into sections and quarter sections, (each quarter section to contain, as near as possible, one hundred and sixty acres,) in the manner prescribed by law for surveying and sub-dividing the other public lands of the U. States; the same price to be allowed for surveying as is fixed for surveying the other public lands, in the same territory. And the lands hus surveyed, with the exception of the salt springs and lead mines therein, and of the quantities of land adjacent thereto, as may be reserved for the use of the same, by the President of the U States, and the section No. 16, in every township to be granted to the inhabitants of such township, for the use of public schools, shall be set apart and reserved for the purpose of satisfying the bounties of one hundred and sixty acres, promised to the non commissioned officers and soldiers of the U. States, their heirs and legal representatives, by the act, entitled "an act for completing the existing military establishment," approved the twenty fourth day of December, eighteen hundred and eleven, and by the act, entitled "an act to raise an additional military force," approved the eleventh day of January, eighteen hundred and twelve.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary for the Department of War, for the time being, shall, from time to time, issue warrants for the military land bounties to the persons entitled thereto, by the two last mentioned acts, or either of them: *Provided always,* that such warrants shall be issued only in the names of the persons thus entitled, and be by them or their representatives applied for within five years after the said persons shall have become entitled thereto; and the said warrant shall not be assignable or transferable in any manner whatever.

Sec 3. *And be it further enacted,* That every person in whose favor such warrant shall have been issued, shall on delivery of the same, at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, or of such other officer as may at the same time have by law, the superintendance of the General land office of the United States, at the seat of government, be entitled to draw by lot in such manner, as the officer, at the head of the land office, under the direction of the President of the U. States, may prescribe, one of the quarter sections, surveyed by virtue of the first section of this act, in either of the said territories which the person in whose favor such warrant has issued may designate—And a patent shall thereupon be granted to such person, for such quarter section, without requiring any fee therefor.

Sec 4. *And be it further enacted,* That no claim for the military land bounties aforesaid, shall be assignable or transferable, in any manner whatever, until after a patent shall have been granted in the manner aforesaid. All sales, mortgages, contracts, or agreement, of any nature, whatever, made prior thereto, for the purpose, or with intent of alienating, pledging or mortgaging any such claim, are hereby declared and shall be held null and void; nor shall any tract of land, granted as aforesaid, be liable to be taken in execution or sold on account of any such sale, mortgage, contract, or agreement, or on account of any debt contracted prior to the date of the patent, either by the person originally entitled to the land, or by his heirs or legal representatives, or by virtue of any process, or suit at law, or judgment of court against a person entitled to receive his patent as aforesaid.

May 6, 1812.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

From the provisons of the foregoing act, it is manifest that no patent can issue until the warrant is presented to the Commissioner of the Land office. It is therefore the interest of persons entitled to military lands, that their warrants should, immediately after they are issued, be deposited in the office from whence their patents are to be obtained. This course will preserve them from the various accidents to which they may be subjected in the hands of the Owners or Agents who may have been authorised to obtain them. It is also manifest that all Contracts for the Sale of, or incumbrance upon these Lands, prior to the issuing of the Patents, are illegal and void—As it is impossible that Persons possessed of Powers of Attorney for obtaining Military Land Warrants, can have any legitimate interest distinct from their Principals, Warrants hereafter issued will be deposited in the General Land Office; and a Certificate of that act will be given to such Attorneys if required—A Copy of this proceeding will be forwarded to every Person in whose name a Warrant shall issue, not only to counteract any misrepresentations of the objects of this Regulation, but to place the Soldiers of the late Army upon their guard against the devices which have already been, or may heretofore be, practised by unprincipled and designing men to deprive them of the Reward which is so justly due to their meritorious services.

Land Warrants will continue to be issued at the War Department upon the presentation of the ORIGINAL "HONORABLE DISCHARGE," which will remain there upon File, as heretofore: but no other document will be required to accompany it excepting the address of the original Claimant, in order that he may be duly notified of *the number* and *date* of the Land Warrant that will issue in his name.

In cases where *the original Claimants* are dead, "THE LEGITIMATE HEIRS AT LAW" must substantiate their claims conformably to the Regulations now in use

February 16th, 1816

☞ The Printers authorised to publish the Laws of the United States are requested to insert the above three times 10-3

Sheriffs' Blanks,

For Sale at this Office.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from Benjamin Austin, Esq to the Hon. Thomas Jefferson.

BOSTON, Dec. 9, 1815.

SIR—Since the return of Gen. ——, from his visit to Monticello, I am highly gratified in hearing that you enjoy your health, and that you are so happily situated in your domestic retirement.

During the convulsions in Europe, and the events which have taken place in our country, a person of your accurate observation must have experienced the most anxious solicitude for the result of these important controversies. As to France, we are all disappointed in the termination of a revolution, which promised relief from the tyranny of establishments, which have been inconsiderately advocated in the federal papers as "legitimate." But the "ways of Heaven are dark and intricate," and we are obliged to submit to the decrees of Providence however contrary to what we may think are productive to the general happiness of mankind. As France has fallen by an alliance of foreign despots, America must expect to rise by an UNION of freemen, acting in their *constitutional* capacity.—The destiny of France should be a lesson of admonition to the United States.

It must afford you the highest consolation to find, that the honor and glory of our republic have been promoted by the very means which our enemies had predicted would be ruinous and destructive. Nothing but the interposition of Providence could have produced so much good, from what was considered by some as productive of so much evil. The U. States were *forced* into a controversy in defence of their *marine rights* which if they had failed in vindicating, would have checked, if not terminated their future prospects as an independent nation. At the beginning of the conflict the prospect was gloomy and perilous. Repeated disasters appalled the timid in the prosecution, while the disaffected were daily attempting to counteract our national efforts, by systematic combinations, and illegitimate conventions. Amidst those complicated difficulties, we have succeeded in our "*appeal to Heaven,*" and every real American must feel a pride in contemplating, that the energies of an administration, beset with such a phalanx of opposition, has triumphed, not only over a foreign enemy, but have baffled the wily projects of a more dangerous body of internal foes. I would not wish to be censorious, but the fact is too evident to be denied. Not that we consider every *nominal* federalist was thus inimical, but the artful proceedings of certain leaders urged many *honest men* to adopt those resolutions, which have produced numberless serious evils. We can easily distinguish between the *enticers* and the *enticed*

As the present state of our country demands some extraordinary efforts in congress to bring forward the *agricultural and manufacturing interests* of the United States, I am induced to mention a plea, often used by the friends of England, *that the workshops of Europe are recommended by you, as the most proper to furnish articles of manufacture* to the citizens of the United States, by which they infer that it is your opinion, the *manufactures* of this country are not proper objects of congressional pursuits.

They frequently enlarge on this idea, as corresponding with your sentiment, and endeavor to weaken our exertions in this particular, by quoting you as the advocate of *foreign manufactures* to the exclusion of *domestic*. Not that these persons have any friendly motive towards you, but they think it will answer their purposes, if such sentiments can be promulgated with an appearance of respect to your opinion. I am sensible that many of these persons mean to misrepresent your real intentions, being convinced that the latitude they take with your remarks on manufactures, is far beyond what you contemplated at the period they were written. The purity of your mind could not lead you to anticipate the perfidy of foreign nations, which has since taken place. If you had, it is impossible that you would have discouraged the manufactures of a nation, whose fields have since been abundantly covered with merino sheep, flax and cotton, or depended on looms at 3000 miles distance to furnish the citizens with clothing, when their internal resources were adequate to produce such necessaries by their domestic industry. You will pardon my remarks and excuse my freedom in writing to you on this subject. But it would be an essential service at this crisis, when the subject of manufactures will come so powerfully before congress, by petitions from various establishments, if you would condescend to express more minutely, your ideas of the "*workshops of Europe,*" in the supply of such articles as can be manufactured among ourselves. An explanation from you on this subject would greatly contribute to the advancement of those manufactures, which have risen during the late war to a respectable state of maturity and improvement. *Domestic* manufacture is the object contemplated; instead of establishments under the sole control of capitalists, our children may be educated under the inspection of their parents, while the habits of industry may be duly inculcated.

If the general idea should prevail that you prefer *foreign workshops* to *domestic*, the high character you sustain among the friends of our country, may lead them to a discouragement of that enterprize which is viewed by many as the essential object of our national independence. I should not have taken the freedom of suggesting my idea but being convinced of your patriotism, and devotedness to the good of your country, have urged me to make the foregoing observations; your candor will excuse me if they are wrong.

I shall be happy in receiving an answer to this letter, for in the present state of political controversy and intrigue, the real republicans must rely on our "long tried patriots," (among whom you stand pre-eminent) to guide and direct in the future pursuits of our government. Though retired from public life, yet your private counsel is essential, and we must solicit your aid to help the administration to substantiate by wise measures in peace, what we have obtained in war. The patriot is always called on duty, while the exigencies of his country need his advice, and his exertions are required to carry his principles into operation. We are limited but to a few years, to discharge our trusts as citizens, and we must become more active as the period shortens.—

The real patriot never sacrifices principles to policy. Washington, Adams, Hancock, Madison, and yourself, rose superior to such a degredation. The old patriots, if not *employed* in conducting the ship, yet they are viewed as BEACONS, by which helmsmen may steer to the haven of safety.

I remain, sir, with sentiments of the highest respect, and cordial wishes for your happiness, your undeviating friend,

BENJAMIN AUSTIN.

Hon. Thomas Jefferson.

Mr. JEFFERSON'S ANSWER.

MONTICELLO, Jan. 9, 1816.

DEAR SIR—I acknowledge with pleasure your letter of the 9th December last.

Your opinions on the events which have taken place in France, are entirely just, so far as these events are yet developed. But we have reason to suppose, that they have not reached their ultimate termination. There is still an awful void between the present and what is to be, the *last chapter* of that history; and I fear it is to be filled with abominations as frightful as those which have already disgraced it. That nation is too high minded, has too much innate force, intelligence and elasticity, to remain quiet under its present compression. Sampson will arise in his strength and probably will ere long burst asunder the cords and the webs of the Philistines. But what are to be the scenes of havoc and horror, and how widely they may spread between the brethren of one family, our ignorance of the interior feuds and antipathies of the country, places beyond our ken. Whatever may be the convulsions, we cannot but indulge the pleasing hope, they will end in the permanent establishment of a representative government; a government in which the will of the people will be an effective ingredient. This important element has taken root in the European mind, and will have its growth.

The rulers, sensible of this, are already offering this modification of their governments, under the plausible pretence, that it is voluntary concession on their part. Had Bonaparte used his legitimate power honestly for the establishment and support of a free government, France would now have been in prosperity and rest, and her example, operating for the benefit of mankind, every nation in Europe would eventually have founded a government over which the will of the people would have had a powerful control. His improper conduct, however, has checked the salutary progress of principle; but the object is fixed in the eye of nations, and they will press to its accomplishment, and to the general amelioration of the condition of man. What a germ have the freemen of the United States planted, and how faithfully should they cherish the parent tree at home! Chagrine and mortification are the punishments our enemies receive.

You tell me I am quoted by those who wish to continue our dependence on England for manufactures. There was a time when I might have been so quoted with more candor But within the thirty years which have since elapsed, how are circumstances changed? We were then in peace—our independent place among nations was acknowledged. A commerce which offered the raw materials in exchange for the same material, after receiving the last touch of industry, was worthy the attention of all nations.

It was expected that those especially to whom manufacturing industry was important, would cherish the friendship of such customers by every favor, and particularly cultivate their peace by every act of justice and friendship. Under this prospect the question seemed legitimate, whether with such an immensity of unimproved land, courting the hand of husbandry, the *industry of agriculture* or that of *manufactures* would add most to the national wealth? And the doubt on the utility of American manufactures was entertained on this consideration chiefly that to the labor of the husbandman a vast addition is made by the spontaneous energies of the earth on which it is employed. For one grain of wheat committed to the earth, she renders 20, 30, and even 50 fold—Whereas the labor of the manufacturer falls in most instances vastly below this profit. Pounds of flax in his hands, yields but penny weights of lace.

This exchange, too, laborious as it might seem, what a field did it promise for the occupation of the ocean—what a nursery for that class of citizens who were to exercise and maintain our equal rights upon that element? This was the state of things in 1785, when the Notes on Virginia were first published; when the ocean being open to all nations, and their common rights in it acknowledged and exercised under the regulations sanctioned by the assent and usage of all, it was thought that the doubt might claim some consideration. But who, in 1785, could see the rapid depravity which was to render the close of that century a disgrace to the history of civilized society? Who could have imagined that the two most distinguished in the rank of nations, for *science* and *civilization*, would have suddenly descended from that honorable eminence, and setting at defiance all those moral laws established by the Author of Nature between nation and nation, as between man and man, would cover earth and sea with robberies and piracies, merely because strong enough to do it with temporal impunity, and that under this disbandonment of nations from social order, we should have been despoiled of a thousand ships, and have thousands of our citizens reduced to Algerine slavery? And all this has taken place

The British interdicted to our vessels all harbors of the globe, without having first proceeded to some one of hers, there paid a *tribute* proportioned to her cargo, and obtained her license to proceed to the port of destination. The French declare them to be lawful prize if they had touched at the port, or been visited by a ship of the enemy's nation. Thus were we completely excluded from the ocean Compare this state of things with that of '85, and say whether an opinion founded in the circumstances of that day, can be fairly applied to those of the present. We have experienced what we did not then believe, that there exists both profligacy and power enough to exclude us from the field of interchange with other nations. *That to be independent for the comforts of life, we must fabricate them ourselves.* We must *now* place the MANUFACTURER by the side of the AGRICULTURALIST. The former question is suppressed, or rather assumes a new form The grand enquiry now is, shall we make our own comforts, or go without them at the will of a foreign nation? *He therefore who is now against domestic manufactures, must be for reducing us either to dependence on that nation,* or be clothed in skins, and to live like wild beasts in dens and caverns. I am proud to say, I am not one of these.

Experience has taught me that manufactures are now as necessary to our independence as to our comforts—and if those who quote me as of a different opinion, will keep pace with me purchasing nothing foreign, where an equivalent of domestic fabric can be obtained, with regard to difference of price, it will not be our fault if we do not soon have a supply at home equal to our demand, and wrest that weapon of distress from the hand which has so long wielded it. If it shall be proposed to go beyond our own supply, the question of '85 will then recur, viz. Will our *surplus* labor be then more beneficially employed in the culture of the earth, or in the fabrications of art? We have time yet for consideration, before that question will press upon us; and the maxim to be applied will depend on the circumstances which shall then exist. For in so camplicated a science as political economy, no one axiom can be laid down as an expedient for all times and circumstances. Inattention to this is what has called for this explanation to answer the cavils of the uncandid, who use my former opinion only as a stalking horse to keep us in eternal vassalage to a foreign and unfriendly nation.

I salute you with assurances of great respect and esteem.

TH JEFFERSON.

Benjamin Austin, Esq.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

WOOLEN MANUFACTURES.

The following extract from reports made to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures of the Senate and house of Representatives, shews the importance of giving due encouragement to this extensive and highly valuable branch of our manufactures, so that it may go on prosperously a few years to come, when we may bid defiance at all attempts to put it down. *Nat. Intel.*

At this time, there are in the state of Connecticut alone, twenty-five establishments for the manufacture of woolen cloths, employing 1200 persons, and as many more who do not directly appertain to the establishments. The capital already invested therein, amounts to 45,000 dollars, and they are capable of making and probably do manufacture annually, equal in amount to, 375,000 yards of narrow, or 125,000 yards of broad cloths.

Besides this quantity made at the establishments, it is calculated there are 500,000 yards made annually in families, and dressed at the country clothiers shops; part of which is regularly sold to the country store-keepers—doing away, thus far, their former practice of supplying themselves with British goods of a similar description. The value of all the woolen cloth thus manufactured, at the lowest estimate, is $ 1,500,000, making a home market for a staple of our country of 900,000 pounds of wool, or the produce of 40,000 sheep. With regard to the whole quantity of woolen cloths manufactured in the U. States, we cannot speak with precision; but from the best information obtained, there is, at this time, annually manufactured in all the states, to the amount of nineteen millions of dollars: requiring a capital, in buildings and machinery, of twelve millions of dollars, and employing directly 50,000 persons, and as many more incidentally. With that encouragement which we deem it the policy of the government to bestow on this branch of our industry, the quantity of woolens manufactured in this country would be doubled in four years, and be nearly sufficient to supply the whole demand of the United States. When it is considered, that the woolen manufacture is now making a domestic for an important staple of our country, equal in value to seven millions of dollars, that the product of its industry, equal to nineteen millions of dollars, is a great gain of national wealth, in giving employment to various kinds of labor, at the same time preventing foreigners from drawing great resources from us in the sale of their manufactured goods; that it produces an interest in the country, that, under all circumstances must be an American interest; the policy of giving it all necessary support becomes obvious to every unprejudiced mind. At the same time that it is aiding and encouraging agriculture in consuming her productions, it is in no less degree taking from her the labor necessary to carry on her operations. A great proportion of the woolen manufacture is carried on by the aid of labor-saving machinery, which is almost exclusively superintended by women and children and the infirm, who would otherwise be wholly destitute of employment, whereas they are now able to maintain themselves. The manuel labor is of that class who, from their previous habits and occupations in life, are wholly unfitted for agricultural pursuits, and who, if not thus employed, would in most instances, be a burden on society; among this description are to be numbered valuable foreigners who are daily arriving among us in needy and indigent circumstances, and whose only employment has been in the manufacturing business at home.

In the exchange between the different states of the manufactured goods and of the raw materials, and in the growing wants of many foreign articles, as dye stuffs, &c. the commerce of our country, particularly the coasting trade is equally benefitted with our agriculture.

If the woolen manufactures do not languish for want of necessary support from government at this time, there cannot be a doubt, but in the course of a very few years we shall be able to supply the whole demand of the U. States at a lower rate than a similar manufacture can now be imported from abroad; Great Britain excludes all woolen goods nor suffers a yard to be imported except in a finished state. It is not now a question with her manufacturers who shall sell at highest prices, but who can manufacture cheapest, and the competition thus produced, has enabled her to undersell all the nations in Europe The same encouragement to the business in this country will produce a like competion, and enable us eventually to undersell her, even in foreign markets.

The amount of woolen cloths now imported into the United States is about————; the quantity at this time manufactured, about nineteen millions of dollars in value. It is a business susceptible of an increase of 25 or 30 per cent. annually, so that in the course of five years at least, we may be able to clothe ourselves, independent of any foreign nation, and give a new stimulus to agriculture, which is now languishing under the necessity of depending upon a precarious foreign market for most of her important productions

LATEST FROM NAPOLEON BONAPARTE

By the brig Eugene, De la Roche, in 48 days from Cadiz, we have received the following information:

"Jan. 13, lat. 27 55, lon. 30, was brought to and boarded from H. B. M's ship Minden, Capt. Mackey, 25 days from St. Helena for England, and was treated politely—the boarding officer, Lt. Gunning, informed us that Napoleon Bonaparte, was in good health, but at variance with Bertrand and the rest of his suite, with whom he had no friendly intercourse but preferred the company of the *British officers*." *Balt. Amer.*

MARSHAL GROUCHY.

We perceive by the papers, that the emissaries of the Bourbons are still hunting for this proscribed hero. Happily, he is safe in the land of freedom; the only land of freedom. We have received the following particulars relative to the escape of this celebrated general, from a source entitled to entire credit. After the return of Louis the *desired*, to his capital, in the rear of 200,000 of his country's foes, the marshal retired, and concealed himself with a friend of his family, near the sea coast. Here he remained for a considerable time. In the mean while an arrangement was made with an American vessel, about to sail from Bordeaux, to meet him at a particular latitude. The marshal accordingly sailed in a fishing boat from Rochelle; but on arriving at the appointed place, no vessel was to be seen. Disappointed in this expectation, and the frail bark being unable longer to keep the sea, he sailed for Germany. There he found an English vessel bound for Annapolis—and assuming the dress of a common sailor, took his passage on board as a steerage passenger, and arrived safely at Annapolis. Thus has another of the illustrious patriots of France escaped the vindictive fury of the traitorous and vengeful Bourbons, to our hospitable shore. Here he has nothing to fear from the unsparing vengeance of priests and monarchists.—*Yankee.*

GENERAL CAMBRONNE.

The government of England has given up general Cambronne to the vengeance of the Bourbons. This perfidious act borrows a deeper dye from the bravery and exalted rank of that officer. He commanded the French imperial guard at the battle of Waterloo, when he was surrounded with a part of his corps. On being required to surrender themselves prisoners of war, he replied that the imperial guards knew how to die but not to surrender. He was soon after shot through the body, taken prisoner, and carried to England. As soon as he recovered from his wounds, his "most generous enemy" dooms him (in all probability) to the scaffold, there to expiate his fidelity to France, and his heroism at Mount St John! When liberty and philosophy crossed the Atlantic or the channel, honor seems to have fled from England also. It is pretty evident, from the part played by England in the murder of so many French officers, that her object in preserving Bonaparte's life is the exaction of a more passive compliance from the Bourbons.—*Colum.*

From the National Intelligencer.

OF CARTHAGENA.

TO THE EDITORS.

I send you for publication, an extract of a letter from St. Domingo, giving an account of the fall of Carthagena, written by one of the Chiefs of the Independent forces.

"We have just learned the loss of the city of Carthagena by a combination of the most untoward and unhappy circumstances; never were the winds and the waves more frightful than during the whole period of our siege. The dangers of the merciless sea have afflicted us more severely than the arts and arms of our ferocious enemies, who, successful as they have been, at the present moment are in a wretched and wholly *hors de combat* condition. Every one knows the difficulty—the almost impossibility, of preserving provisions in a tropical climate. Perhaps our government is unpardonable in leaving us in such an unprovided state. All our efforts to supply the place with provisions began in the face of our enemy—after he had already progressed in besieging us. A convoy which we expected from Jamaica, consisting of nine sail, was buried in the dreadful tempests which raged in the month of October, as also many other vessels. In November we were reduced to the wretched alternative of feeding on hides; and hundreds perished daily by famine and the *small pox*, which, for the last six months, has ravaged this province. It was, however, a new and a cheering spectacle to see the friends of liberty so firm in the midst of such calamities. In the beginning of December, we determined to evacuate the city, in order to snatch from the fury of the Vandals who besieged us, a part of that army of heroes who, covered with wounds which they had received in numberless glorious actions, was now reduced to 500 men On the 6th of December we evacuated the city in eleven gun-boats, three sloops and a schooner, in which were embarked the combatants, many families, all the arms and munitions of war, a quantity of money, and several pieces of cannon, without leaving any thing which could be of the least service to the enemy. In leaving the city for Bocca-Chica, which was the point of rendezvous, we suffered a dreadful cannonading from a battery, which the Spaniards had placed opposite *Terra-Bomba*. Notwithstanding that the schooner was dismasted, and the gun-boats suffered severely, we arrived safely at the fortress of Bocca-Chica, where having repaired our flotilla, we put to sea, without having left any thing of value or utility to the enemy. But we had not yet arrived at the term of our sufferings—a storm awaited us on that cruel element, where alone we expected safety. One of our vessels was upset, and more than one hundred persons were the victims of the tempest; another was yet more unfortunate in being drifted to the coast of Cuba, where the cannibal Catalonians will have put an end to their days and their sufferings; three vessels have arrived here; as yet we know nothing of the remainder.

"In the midst of so many misfortunes, our love of country is not abated. We begin to re-unite, and be reanimated—You will soon hear from your friends.—We yesterday received news from the interior of New Grenada and Venezuela. The Spaniards are on all sides surrounded by our people. I believe the results of this campaign will be most favorable to the cause of independence. The Spaniards are at this moment particularly anxious to make the citizens of the U. States believe, that they have wholly destroyed the *Insurgents*, as they are so polite as to call us. Ask them however, if they are altogether easy in the places they occupy. Ask them if they can go as formerly freely to the chase, and amuse themselves at the expence of the South Americans.—Poor devils, they will soon perceive their madness. J. B."

The friend of humanity and freedom, who reads the foregoing account, melancholy and gloomy as it is, will find some matter of consolation. A people who shew such constancy and determination, in the midst of calamities, surely furnish the strongest earnest for the certainty of their independence. Let those who have heretofore doubted the energy of the character of the South Americans, read in the above the confirmation of their opinions. Let them feel the conviction of their error; let them be persuaded that a people fighting resolutely for independence, are not to be subdued by a nation of slaves—least of all, by the slaves of a government, the lowest in the grade of Christian civilization. There are those who look on the fall of Carthagena as decisive of the revolution in New Grenada;—such persons are indeed weak and short-sighted politicians. In this country it is only necessary to say, in order to shew its unfoundedness, that if the mere capture and possession of a sea port, (however important) was considered as decisive of a revolution, then the U. States ought, by such a rule, to have been consigned to their original colonianism; for during the revolutionary struggle, almost all the important sea-ports of the U. States were in possession of the enemy. I may be told the cases are not exactly analogous—that North America possessed advantages which South America has not. Alas! I acknowledge the difference of their conditions. North America had a generous ally—from the magnanimous policy of a despotic monarchy, she received great and powerful assistance. Her independence was acknowledged by the first nations of Europe, while poor South America, without a friend or an ally, unacknowledged and unsupported, is left to pilfer out, as it were, that independence which ought to be demanded as a right, and can scarce procure from a nation of brothers, any other, even *formality* of kindness, than an unavailing sign of useless sympathy.

A Lover of Liberty.

FROM CARTHAGENA.

We copy the following from the original, addressed to a mercantile house in this city, from an eminent merchant at Kingston, Jamaica, received yesterday.

"*Kingston, Jan.* 14, 1816.

"We have this moment received intelligence from Carthagena, which states that a number of American vessels have fallen into the hands of the royalists, since the evacuation of that place by the independents.

"The Carthagenian flags are kept flying with the avowed intention of decoying several more Americans, which were expected with cargoes of provisions. The crew of those which have been already seized, are, on landing, thrown into the dungeons of the inquisition, and are tried by a military tribunal, the result of which, without doubt, will be a sentence of death.

"We therefore, take this early opportunity of advising you, understanding that you have dispatched a vessel for Carthagena with fish, &c. in which event you will no doubt, make such representations to your government as will call for their well known energy in behalf of their oppressed and captive citizens—for prompt and decided means alone can insure the rescue of those unfortunate fellows, thus entrapped by the Spanish General Morillo.

"We have only time, &c.

"P. S. The British subjects detained in the same manner as your countrymen, have been claimed by our admiral, but we understand he has received an evasive answer. Whether his instructions from home will bear him out in enforcing a compliance, remains yet unknown."

FROM JAMAICA.

A friend has obliged us with a file of late Kingston papers. The British frigate Junon, Captain Tait, arrived at Port Royal the 13th of Jan. from Carthagena, where, it will be recollected, she was sent to procure the release of the British subjects seized and imprisoned by the Spanish royalists at that place. She was allowed by Morillo to have no communication with the shore; "consequently," says the Kingston Chronicle, "we are unable to say any thing concerning the British subjects there."

Mr. Waldo, from the Havanna, informs, that the citadel at Carthagena held out after the surrender of the town, and was at length taken by assault, and its defenders put to the sword. But Mr. Waldo did not hear of any massacre of women and children in the town; many persons, it was known, had gone from the place in vessels before it was taken possession of by the Royalists.—*Alex. Gaz.*

It is reported, that the Emperor Petion, is preparing to prosecute the war against his brother Emperor Christophe. It was expected Petion would head 20,000 men, and first attack St. Mark and Gonaives.

From a late London Paper.

Letters from Rome announce a piece of intelligence highly important to all friends and admirers of antiquity, namely, the discovery of an ancient building in the neighborhood of Pelestrian; a broad marble staircase, descending 60 steps, has been already uncovered, and a place or room, in which several statues are still standing upright in their niches.

COMPARATIVE VIEW

Of the population of Kentucky and Ohio.

By the returns of the free white male inhabitants, above the age of 21 years, in the states of Kentucky and Ohio, during the year 1815, it appears,

Kentucky had, in June	64.852
Ohio, in October	64.814

which makes the white population of the two states about equal.

But owing to the imperfect manner of taking in the tythables in Kentucky, the awkward divisions of our counties, and the increase of the last ten months, it is probable this state has at present, about 70,000 free males above 21 years of age, and by a comparison which the number of free white males bore to the whole white population in 1810, would be about one free male to every sixth person. This calculation would give Kentucky a white population, at this time, of about 420,000

Our slave population in 1810, was	86,000	
It has probably increased at least one fourth the last six years.	21,500	107,500
Total population,		527,500

Giving Ohio the same population for each free white male above 21 years of age, (admitting they were all taken in) and allowing for the number of free people of color, not enumerated, and her present population will be little, if any, short of 400,000 inhabitants.—In 1813 she had a population of about 230,000—an increase of almost double in six years! The probability is, that in the year 1820, Ohio will be stronger than this state, including her slave population.

INDIANA had last summer a population of nearly 70,000 souls—and from our knowledge of emigration to that territory, since that period, we should judge her present population to be between 90 and 100,000 souls.—If it should increase as it has for the year preceding, and since the conclusion of the war, for five years, it will be a larger state than most of those of New-England, who have been aspiring at the control of the Union during the late war!

Power must travel to the west, and those very peasantry who were gulled and misled by the New-England aristocrats and factionists, to oppose their government, will *emigrate*, and suppor tcorrect principles in the west [*Argus.*

ORDINANCE

Of the Board of Trustees.

AN ORDINANCE to amend an Ordinance, for the appointment of Watchmen, and defining their duty.

§ 1st. Be it Ordained by the Trustees of the Town of Lexington, that one of the five Watchmen annually elected, shall be elected and appointed Captain of the Watch; whose duty it shall be to attend at the Watch-House every night at ten o'clock, and cause the church Bell to be rung, and then proceed to call the roll, on which each Watchman's name shall be enlisted, and to see that they all come on in due time and condition to do their duty.

§ 2nd. And be it further Ordained, that it shall be the duty of the Captain, to send out one Watchman on each ward, each to go round his several wards once in every hour, and to cry the time of night at the several corners, &c. And it shall further be the duty of the Captain to dispose of the remaining Watchmen as he may judge most expedient, to act as silent Watch, and to perform the same route in the same length of time, without crying the hour—each one returning to the watch-house on the completion of his several tour.

§ 3d. And be it further Ordained, that it shall be the duty of each Watchman to obey the orders of his Captain; provided nevertheless, that such orders are not contrary to the by-laws of this town. And it shall further be the duty of the Watchmen to take up all slaves and all disorderly free persons of color, who may by them be found in the streets, alleys, or vacant lots, after ten o'clock, and take them forthwith to the watch-house, and deliver them to the captain, to be dealt with as hereafter specified—except such slaves as may have passes from their masters or hirers, specifying their particular destination.

§ 4th. And be it further Ordained, that it shall be the duty of the captain, on discovering (or receiving information of) any disorderly houses, riots, or unlawful assemblies of slaves within watch hours, to summon as many of the watchmen as he may deem necessary, to accompany him to such place or places, and disperse such assemblies, or take such rioters to the watch-house; and in the event of their incapacity, it shall be lawful for the Captain to call on as many of the citizens to aid them as may be necessary.

§ 5th. And be it further Ordained, that it shall be the duty of the Captain to see that all slaves taken by the Watchmen within watch hours, shall be confined in the watch-house or goal and remain there until one hour by sun on the ensuing day; when they shall each receive ten lashes, and be discharged, unless they are previously released by their masters, or other persons having charge of them; which may be done by paying the sum of two dollars into the hands of the Captain, to be by him deposited with the Treasurer, for the use and benefit of the town. It shall also be the duty of the Captain to notify the master or other persons having charge of the slaves, they may have taken, previous to the time specified for their discharge; provided, such master or persons reside within the town bounds.

§ 6th. And be it further Ordained, that it shall be the duty of the captain to attend to the prosecution according to law, of all free persons of color, that may be found acting disorderly within watch hours.

§ 7th. And be it further Ordained, that it shall be the duty of the Captain to visit the different parts of the several wards in each night—also, to keep a minute of the general proceedings, to be laid before the Board of Trustees at each regular meeting, for inspection—also, to call his roll every morning at day-break, and have the bell rung, and discharge the Watchmen, to meet again at ten in the evening.

§ 8th. And be it further Ordained, that the present scale-house be used as a watch-house, until a more suitable one can be built.

§ 9th. And be it further Ordained, that the Captain of the watch shall be paid for his services, the sum of three hundred and twenty dollars per year—and that each watchman be paid for his services, the sum of two hundred and seventy five dollars per year.

§ 10th. And be it further Ordained, that this Ordinance shall take effect, and be in full force and virtue, from and after its passage.

§ 11th. And be it further Ordained, that all laws or parts of laws contravening the above, be and the same are hereby repealed.

A true copy from the minutes.

R. S. TODD, Clk.

March 7th, 1816.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Thursday, the 21st Inst.

Will be sold at the farm of Joseph Moore, Dec'd. five miles from Lexington, on East Hickman, the FOLLOWING PROPERTY—VIZ.

Horses, Hogs. Cows and Sheep,

Household Furniture,

AND

FARMING UTENSILS.

The sale will take place at 10 o'clock, A. M.—A credit of nine months will be given for all sums above five dollars—bond and security required.—Cash will be required, for all sums under that amount. Due attendance will be given by the subscriber.

ROBERT MACNITT, Ex'tor.

N. B—All persons having demands against the estate of Joseph Moore, dec'd. are requested to bring them forward, properly authenticated by the 21st inst.—and those who are indebted, are requested to come forward and pay their respective dues.

CATHARINE MOORE, Ex'trx.
ROBERT MACNITT, Ex'tor.

11-2

6 Cents Reward,

WILL be given for apprehending and returning to the subscriber, ELIJAH THURMAN, an apprentice to the Waggon Making Business—He is about 16 or 17 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, fair complexion and fair hair—has a downcast look.

EDWARD HOW.

Lexington, March 4, 1816. 10-2

Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, MONDAY MARCH 18.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

From the Louisiana Courier.

Recent advices from Washington announce, that the chevalier De Onis has made a formal demand on our government for the surrender of the Floridas, and likewise for the delivery of general Toledo and his associates, in order that they may be bro't to condign punishment for having dared to promote the emancipation of Mexico from the thraldom of Spain.

These demands, whether viewed separately or connected, are to be considered among the political novelties of the nineteenth century.

The age of chivalry is about to commence. Ferdinand VII. and the pope, with the aid of the inquisition, are about to establish their supremacy in the new as well as in the old world. Bulls and expeditions against the heretics of South America and Mexico, are becoming as fashionable as during the reign of Charles V; and if we are to judge from the lofty ground taken by the chevalier Onis, it is presumable that Ferdinand means to take under his holy protection a portion of the citizens of the United States. After we give up the Floridas, I suppose the next question will arise as to the validity of our holding Louisiana, because as it is the order of the day among the potentates of Europe, to undo all that France has done since Louis XVI. was deposed. Spain conceives that she has a right to require the restitution of a territory which she consented to part with during the moments of her imbecility, but which she may now deem essential for the dignity and integrity of the Spanish monarchy. Waving every discussion for the present on these points, let us take a cursory view of the demand for the persons of general Toledo and his associates.

The inhabitants of the Mexican empire have been struggling for some years past to emancipate themselves from the most galling oppression that ever afflicted any portion of the human race: they have so far succeeded as to spread the spirit of resistance against Spain from one extremity of the empire to the other. Hitherto they have had no effective assistance from the United States or any other quarter; they have been literally without arms or munitions of war, without discipline or organization; and yet with all these disadvantages, and notwithstanding the accounts that have been published in the city of Mexico, at Havana and Cadiz, of ten, twenty, and thirty thousand rebels being slain in battle, we find that these rebels have been gradually augmenting; that they have formed a social edifice, elected representatives from the greater portion of the empire; that their congress is now securely holding its session in the heart of the country; that the republican armies have invested or taken possession of many important places in the interior; that the communication between the cities of Vera Cruz and Mexico is frequently interrupted by the republicans, and that the royal forces in the city of Mexico are obliged to remain in the city for its protection, it being well understood that if the troops were only a few days absent from the place, the viceroy would be deposed, and the banners of independence wave on the turrets of that city. I have given this statement of the situation of things from data I believe to be correct, and with a view of inspiring the hopes of those who unite in the feelings and sentiments of the writer on this interesting subject. Much has been said about hostile combinations, and of the thousands and tens of thousands of American citizens that had joined the Mexican revolutionists, and no doubt the Spanish minister, consuls, and all those who were hostile to the independence of Mexico, have made ridiculous and exaggerated representations to the government of the U. States on this subject; but the fact is, and much do I regret it, that the Mexicans have not as yet received from the citizens of the United States any thing that merits the appellation of succour either in men, muskets, or munitions of war. Some two or three hundred adventurers, many of them desperate in circumstances, and destitute of military knowledge, and perhaps a few hundred inutile muskets, is about the whole assistance they have as yet obtained from our countrymen. Had it been otherwise, that is to say, if two or three regiments of our citizens, conducted by good officers, had co operated with the Mexican patriots, the destinies of Mexico would have been fixed long before this time. But I do still hope (and shall rejoice at the event) that the conduct of the Spanish cabinet in reviving a controversy either about the Floridas or Louisiana, may enable our government to depart from that system of apathy which we have hitherto observed towards the struggles of the Mexican patriots, and that in place of proclamations from our executive, cautioning our citizens against enrolling themselves under the banners of Mexican independence, they will be invited and encouraged by our government to an undertaking congenial to the feelings of every genuine American, and deeply interesting to the future glory and prosperity of our country.

When we reflect that in our struggles against *our mother country*, we dispatched our Jays and our Franklins to implore the aid of men, money, arms and ships from the nations of Europe, and when we reflect that during that struggle our beloved Washington was denounced as a rebel and a traitor, when James Madison and his compatriots were all included in the British anathemas; when we reflect on those solemn facts, we ought not, nay we cannot without incurring the opprobrium of apostacy, view with indifference the efforts of our Mexican brethren to shake off the chains of Spanish tyranny.

The cause of Mexico is not strictly analogous to our revolutionary struggle, that is to say, our former colonial government and the blessings we then enjoyed made our political situation a paradise when compared to the horrors & outrages under which the Mexican population have been groaning for more than three centuries; and shall it be recorded on the page of American history, that our government, our statesmen and our citizens not only turned a deaf ear to the supplications of the Mexican patriots, but in reality palsied their exertions by a course of measures calculated to make every friend to the cause hesitate as to the opinions he advanced, or the steps he might feel disposed to take in their favor? For my own part I never have hesitated nor ever will, in the open avowal of my feelings and opinions on this subject. The right of expatriation is given me by the constitution of my country; nor is there a single clause therein that authorises an inquisitorial scrutiny as to what country I may feel inclined to remove, or under what banners I may enrol myself in another nation, (notwithstanding the opinion of some learned men to the contrary,) much less would I feel any hesitation when my object was to rally round the standard of freedom, and to assist in the emancipation of six million of my fellow creatures from tyrannic oppression. Under these circumstances I feel, I hope, as every American ought to do, a sentiment of contempt and indignation at the demand or requisition of the chevalier de Onis for the persons of gen. Toledo and his associates. General Toledo is an officer in the service of the American patriots, and there is likewise in this place a minister from the congress of Mexico, going to lay his credentials before our government.

These individuals are attempting, as is their duty, to render the cause of Mexico popular in our country; they wish the aid of our government and our citizens towards accomplishing their object; they have a right to pursue every legal means to effect that object; and in fact they are attempting to do neither more or less than as before observed, our Franklins and our Jays succeeded in doing for our country during our struggles for independence; they are under the safeguard of our laws, and to them only are they amenable—and as respects their associates, that is, any of my own countrymen who are the advocates for the freedom of Mexico, or who contemplate personally assisting the cause, I trust they will find in the arrogant demand of the chevalier de Onis, a new motive for every legal and honorable exertion in favor of the independence of the Mexican empire.

WM. D. ROBINSON.

New-Orleans, 17th Feb. 1816.

FROM THE LOUISIANA GAZETTE.

Extract of a letter from Col. George Fisher, to a gentleman in this city, dated Mount Ætna (near Fort Claiborne, on the Alabama) February 14th, 1816.

"Nothing new here but the re-commencement of hostilities with the Creeks; on the 8th inst. they killed three white men about 30 miles above Fort Claiborne, and took three negroes and ten horses. A party of men are in pursuit of the murderers. No doubt we shall have to take up arms immediately. The President's proclamation has given them great confidence that their lands will be restored to them which they surrendered by Jackson's treaty.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER—DATED

"*Boston, Feb.* 19.

"I have the great satisfaction of informing you that federalism is declining full as rapidly as has been predicted. It is now in Massachusetts headless and heartless. I think there is very little doubt but that we shall have a republican Governor, and probably a republican legislature, the present year. Our Pickerings and Otisses, and our Hartford Convention men, are sinking fast never to rise again. Some of them absolutely cry out for quarters."

Balt. Pat.

MISREPRESENTATION CORRECTED.

We have seen in many of the public prints a representation of an occurrence which took place in the Straits of Sunda, between our sloop of war PEACOCK, Capt. Warrington, and a British armed brig, called the NAUTILUS—This statement, from the "Calcutta Times," was so notoriously distorted, that we have avoided publishing it. We have procured, from the proper authority, the following Extract from Capt. Warrington's official letter on the subject, which puts the transaction in its proper light, and will serve as an antidote to the British provincial account of it.

Nat. Int.

Extract of a letter from Captain Lewis Warrington, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated
United States Ship Peacock,
November 11, 1815.

As it is probable you will hereafter see or hear some other account of a rencontre which took place between the Peacock and the English East India Company's brig Nautilus, on the 30th of June last, in the Straits of Sunda, I take the liberty of making known to you the particulars.

In the afternoon of that day, when abreast of Anjier, as we closed with this brig, which appeared evidently to be a vessel of war, and completely prepared for action, her commander hailed, and asked if I knew that there was a peace? I replied in the negative—directing him at the same time to haul his colours down, if it were the case, in token of it—adding, that if he did not, I should fire into him. This being refused, one of the forward guns was fired at her, which was immediately returned by a broadside from the brig; our broadside was then discharged, and his colours were struck, after having six Lascars killed, and seven or eight wounded. As we had not the most distant idea of a peace, and this vessel was but a short distance from the fort of Anjier, I considered his assertion, coupled with his arrangement for action, a finesse on his part to amuse us, till he could place himself under the protection of the fort. A few minutes before coming in contact with the brig, two boats containing the master attendant at Anjier, and an officer of the army, came on board, and as we were in momentary expectation of firing, they were with their men passed below, I concluding that they had been misled by the British colours, under which we had passed up the Straits. No questions, in consequence, were put to them, and they very improperly omitted mentioning that peace existed. The next day, after receiving such intelligence as they had to communicate on this subject, (no part of which was official) I gave up the vessel, first stopping her shot holes, and putting her rigging in order.

I am aware that I may be blamed for ceasing hostilities without more authentic evidence that peace had been concluded; but I trust, sir, when our distance from home, with the little chance we had of receiving such evidence, are taken into consideration, I shall not be thought to have decided prematurely.

EARTHQUAKES.

Two smart shocks of an earthquake were felt in Weston, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock in the morning of the 15th instant, supposed to be much more violent and of longer duration, than that of last winter. The above earthquakes were noticed at Sudbury and Framingham. At the former place the ground opened as at Weston. An earthquake was felt at Framingham and Sudbury about 4 months since, at 10 o'clock, P. M.

Bost. Chron.

A GREAT PROJECT.

A memorial has been presented to the Legislature of New-York on the subject of opening a canal from Buffalo, the east end of Lake Erie, to the town of Rome, on the Mohawk, a branch of the Hudson, distance nearly in a direct line 200 miles.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.—MARCH 6.

The bill to appropriate annually 600,000 dollars as a fund for making artificial roads and cutting canals, was discussed a short time; and then, on motion of Mr. Mason, of New-Hampshire, postponed to the first Monday in April next, by a vote of 16 to 15.

The bill concerning certain settlers on the public lands, was again taken up, and, after discussion, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. (The bill proposes to relieve some of those affected by the late proclamation of the President for removeing intruders on the public lands.)

Charleston, February 27.

By the arrival of the *Richmond Package*, Capt. WALTERBROKE, from Port-au-Prince, we learn, that at the time of her sailing (the 10th inst) it was currently reported that the Patriots, after evacuating Carthagena, went to Aux Cayes, where they fitted out an expedition against the CARRCCAS, which proved successful.

PARIS, Dec. 20.

General Cambaceres has been arrested and conducted to l'Abbaye.

The duke de Luxemburg is named French Ambassador to the Court of Portugal; he is to reside at the Brazils; by such an arrangement it does not appear likely that the Prince Regent intends coming to Europe.

General Clausel, we are well informed, has not been yet arrested.

Dec. 22.

Madame Moreau, who has long resided in England, arrived in Paris a few days ago.

Letters from Barcelona announce that the greatest tranquility exists in Spain. The friends of Ferdinand become daily more numerous.

Escape of M. Lavalette.—It was yesterday that Count Lavalette was to have been executed had he not have escaped the night before, by the following means:

Madame Lavalette went to dine with him, accompanied by her daughter, 12 years old, and her maid servant; at 7 o'clock in the evening the two last persons presented themselves at the outergate of the prison to go out, supporting a person who appeared to be Madame Lavalette, who was enveloped in a furred gown holding a handkerchief to the eyes, all the persons belonging to the prison present. As they were accustomed to see three persons go out of the prison every evening, they neglected to assure themselves of the identity of the person of Madame Lavalette, through feelings of compassion for the unfortunate situation of that lady. Five minutes afterwards, the keeper having entered the prisoners room, found only Madame Lavalette; he instantly cried (Madame Lavalette declares)—"You have ruined me."—Madame Lavalette begged him not to give immediate alarm, fearful of his being caught, should they have proceeded in pursuit instantly; she endeavoured to retain him by the arm, and even tore off the sleeve of his coat: the keeper, deaf to her prayers, ran to the others, crying, "the prisoner has escaped," and ordered the jailors to search for him on all sides. Two of them met, on the Pont Neuf, the chaise in which Madame Lavalette came to the prison, but they found no one in it.

As soon as his escape was made known, the minister general of police, and the prefect of police, went to the Conciergerie, and interrogated all the persons employed. Orders were given to arrest the keeper and a porter, who it is supposed favored the escape; immediate and strict searches took place, estaffettes were sent off yesterday morning on all points, and it is thought impoossible that M Lavalette will be able to escape their pursuit, whichever way he may have gone. Neither public nor private carriages were allowed to leave Paris yesterday morning, as orders were given for all the bastions to be closed, as soon as the escape was known.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

A mail from Holland arrived this morning. The king of the Netherlands has notified to the States General the conclusion of a treaty of marriage between the prince of Orange and the grand dutchess Maria Paulowna.

So fixed is the confidence of government in the permanence of the present state of things in France, and the consequent stability of the general peace, that the reduction of the army towards the peace establishment is to be carried into effect immediately, to a very great extent.

Fifteen battallions will be broken on the 24th inst. the officers will be allowed day to the 24th February.

December 18.

Gen. Lamarque, who commanded in La Vendee, against La Roche Jacquelain, has sent a memorial to the king, containing the most curious revelations relative to Davoust and Carnot, ministers of war, and of the interior, to Bonaparte, during his last usurpation. Davoust, he says, sent him instructions to burn and destroy every village in La Vendee; and Carnot supported this system of cruelty and devastation.—[This is from the *Courier*.]

Mr. Eusebo Vally, known for his zeal and various experiments of the highest importance in medicine, intends to visit America for the purpose of making a new one. It is well known, that in 1806, this physician repaired to Constantinople, with the intention of taking the infection of the plague, and trying upon himself the means proper for curing it. He combined that disease with the small pox, inoculated himself with both at once, and obtained successful results. Mr. V. also once coolly drank the vennum of a mad dog. He is now going to the U States, with a view to catch the yellow fever, and to discover the mean of curing that fatal disorder.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

THE EDITORS OF THE REPORTER.

Having been disappointed in your expectations of giving *tone* to public sentiment against Col. Monroe—Having, indeed, found that one undivided sentiment of regret prevailed amongst the republicans of the country, at the course pursued by the Reporter, as to the next President, you are now endeavouring to divert the public opinion into sympathy for what you are pleased to call personal *defamation* of yourselves—And to give some colouring to your purpose, in your last paper, you say, there are "*secret reasons why you have been assailed, which the public shall know if found necessary*"

Pray, gentlemen, who has *assailed* you, and what is the *defamation* of which you complain? As editors of a public newspaper you threw the gauntlet—regardless of the opinions of your republican friends, the columns of your paper became devoted to the most violent and vindictive abuse of their favourite candidate for the presidency. Could you, under these circumstances, have expected them to remain silent? Has the period arrived in Kentucky, when no one dare differ from the editors of the Reporter? Have we fallen so low that the republicans of this country cannot maintain their opinions in opposition to the Reporter—without being charged with *base motives*—with "expectations of *gain*"—with being "*Catalines*"—with being *cowards*, and acting under the influence of "*secret reasons?*"

This is, indeed, "*free discussion*" as to the merits of the next President—and just such *discussion* as we had a right to expect, when the Reporter burst upon us with the "*sublime* and *daring*" corruscations of Gracchus.

No one has assailed you, gentlemen—no one has defamed you. You have been told the truth—it was told by your friends—and for this, they have been threatened and denounced. Your resort to the threat of "*secret reasons which the public shall know if necessary*," is piteous and pitiable indeed. So far as you intended this threat to have a *political* bearing, we beg you for the sake of the *cause* you advocate, not to withhold your *secret*. So far as you intended this threat to be *personal*, its weakness is pitied and its malignity defied.

While we regret to see the illiberal insinuations and personal reflections, which find their way into the Reporter we are gratified to see the effect of these effusions on public sentiment. Their *attic salt*—their *sarcastic wit* (for which their friend Gen. Armstrong is so renowned) may, and we hope will furnish amusement—we shall take our portion of the laughter. So far as they are intended to effect Col. Monroe, they are as harmless as the idle wind.

We have said, and we now repeat, that nine-tenths of the republicans of Kentucky, will support Mr. Monroe as President. Every day furnishes new proofs for the truth of the assertion.

BRUTUS.

MASSA PRINTA—De Sunday School Massa learn me to read de Bible un write sum litte bit—he mighty good man—me now read e newspaper all ober town—See heap trange tings—Dat grate big paper call Reporter me like read ver well—heap quarrel dar bout next President—hear no fite yet—better spill ink den spill e blood—barking dog no bite. One fellow call his name Gracchus, gin de quarrel—Brutus would'nt take it—den cum heap pieces, and one Common Sense—all pon poor Brutus—foul play—Brutus bang um well tho—Hear heap e folk say dey d—n illibral.—He, he, he, but dat Corn-Planter he so fun e—make e me most split my belly open laff so much—Wish I did know un—He say he want to know Brutus—better not—better break up his ground—most time to go plant corn now—nuff hard work den—Wish me did learn sum more, how I could tell um how de poor froggies quarrel un quarrel, fight un fight, till last de great tunder man sent um one, who kill un eat ebery one poor tings clean up—make me so sorry—Mus'nt say more now—Go to school gin after while—by un by write piece long as my arm—tell un all bout it den—beat Corn-Planter—Dont want Monitor mans print.

SAMBO.

P S. Jus now hear Gracchus un Corn-Planter bofe one nan—Wonder how dis can be—two faces at once—beat stage player—must deal wid de devil—handle sword un hoe bofe togeder—Don't want know un now—Say Brutus want pay for writing—Eh, wonder he want no pay too—to be Gubner ober some new country. Sambo be make Gubner too by un by.—Good by massa printa—mus go look out for nudder Reporter—tell un more news den. He, he, he, what a world for ducks!

Hi tul la ral la—

Tammany Society.

A Special Meeting of the Sons of Tammany, or Brethren of the Columbian Order, will be held at the Council Fire of their Great Wigwam, on Wednesday evening the 20th instant, precisely at the going down of the Sun.

By Order. JAMES W PALMER, Sec.
Month of Worms, 20th, }
Y. D. 324. }

Negroes Wanted

WANTED TO PURCHASE TEN PRIME NEGRO MEN from 16 to 30 years old—None of bad character will answer. Enquire of J & T. G. PRENTISS.
March 10, 1816. 10—

FOUND

On the road from Lexington to Frankfort, about seven miles from the former place a common Cloth Ridicule with an elegant Snuff Box, and several other articles in it, which the owner can get by describing them, and paying for this advertisement.
Reference may be had to Mr. John R. Price, three miles east of Lexington. 12-1p

Taken Up by George Hamilton, living in Fayette county on North Elkhorn, one Brown Mare, three years old last spring, 13 hands high, a star and snip, both hind feet white, appraised to $18—before me this 9th day of December, 1815
11 ROBERT S. RUSSELL, J. P.

Laws of the United States.

(*BY AUTHORITY.*)

AN ACT

Concerning the Convention to regulate the Commerce between the territories of the U. States and his Britannic Majesty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of any act as imposes a higher duty of tonnage, or of impost on vessels and articles, imported in vessels of Great Britain, than on vessels and articles imported in vessels of the U. States, contrary to the provisions of the Convention between the U States and his Britannic Majesty, the retifications whereof were mutually exchanged the twenty-second day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, be, from and after the date of the ratification of the said Convention, and during the continuance thereof, deemed and taken to be of no force or effect.

March 1, 1816.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Rewarding the Officers and Crew of the Sloop of War Hornet, for the capture and destruction of the British Sloop of War Penguin.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the U. States be, and he is hereby authorised to have distributed as prize money to Captain James Biddle of the Sloop of War Hornet, his Officers and Crew, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, for the capture and destruction of the British Sloop of War Penguin; and that the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose aforesaid.

February 28, 1816.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

Kentucky Insurance Office,

MARCH 6th, 1816.

An annual meeting of the stock-holders in the Kentucky Insurance Company, will be held at their office, on Monday, the first of April next, at twelve o'clock—punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the President and Directors,
11 C. BRADFORD, Clk.

The Lexington Library
Will be open in future, on every Wednesday evening, *from 6 to 9 o'clock. By order of the Directors.*
THOS. M. PRENTISS, Libr.
March 4.

LOST,

Between the house of Mr. Abner Bean and M Daniel Halstead, a small

Red Morocco Pocket Book,

Tied round with a blue yarn string, containing four 5 dollar, and one 3 dollar note, on the bank of Steubenville, endorsed on the back J W P and two 1 dollar notes, bank not recollected—with sundry other papers, too tedious to mention. Any person finding said pocket book, and leaving it at the house of Mr. Bean in Lexington, shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble.
11-3p JOSEPH SHEPHERD.

Patent Lever Watches

The subscriber has just received a few Gold Patent Lever Watches, which he offers for sale at his shop, opposite the Lexington Branch Bank, where he keeps constantly on hand, silver Coffee, Tea, and Cream Pots, Sugar Dishes, Pitchers, Tumblers, Spoons, and every other description of Silver, and Gold Work and Jewelry.
ASA BLANCHARD.
March 2, 1816. 10-

Stop the Runaway Preacher!

Ranaway from the subscriber, living near Nicholasville, Jessamine county, on Saturday, the 24th instant, a negro man named PETER—He is about 26 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, pretty dark complexion, a well built, handsome fellow, one of his fore teeth out—his cloathing consists of a dark brown broad cloth coat, pretty new, two gingham cravats; also, a dark coloured linsey coat, a grey great coat, and sundry articles of cloathing—his hat probably of fur. Took with him a very old sorrel mare, of common size, with a blaze face; an old saddle, and new Indian blanket—The above negro is a sensible, plausible fellow, and capable of forming a good story—can read and write very well, of course will produce his own vouchers in support of his freedom. Pretends to a great deal of piety, preaches occasionally, and expert in whatever he undertakes—It is believed he will make for the state of Ohio, as this is not his first attempt. Any person apprehending or giving information of said fellow, shall be handsomely rewarded.
GEORGE TALBOT.
Jessamine County, K February 28 10-5t

CATCH HIM!!!

Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 15th instant, a negro man named STEPHEN, about 17 years of age, tolerably well made, light complexion. Had on when he went away, a fulled linsey coat and pantaloons, furr'd hat, with crape round it. Any person taking up said boy, and securing him in any jail, so that I may get him again, shall be handsomely rewarded for his trouble, and all expenses paid if brought home.
THOMAS T. BURNS.
February 28. 10-3

WHEREAS.

The subscriber hath laid off his possessions, at the Lower Blue Lick, into half acre lots, and purposes to establish a Town on said ground, for which purpose application will be made to the county court of Nicholas county, on the fourth Monday in May next, to establish a town on said land, according to law—I will also sell said lots at public sale, on the twentieth day of March next to the highest bidder, on said ground—and if all are not sold on that day, the sale will also be made on the fifteenth day of April next. In all cases five dollars in hand will be required—twelve months credit will be given for the balance, by the purchaser giving bond and approved security for the money—an indisputable title will be made to the lots by the subscriber.
WILLIAM BARTLETT.
February 26. 10-3

Jessamine County, to wit:

Taken up by William M'Connel, living near the court house, a Bay Mare, both hind feet white, about half to the pastern joint, and star in her face, four years old last spring, and about fourteen hands high, neither docked nor branded—appraised to $18
JOHN METCALF, j p.
December 16, 1815—A copy—attest,
JOHN C. WALKER, d. c. j. c. c

WHEAT.

THE subscribers will purchase WHEAT at the highest market price—Application to be made at the store of Lewis Sanders, and at their new Steam Mill on the lower end of Water Street.
JOHN SCOTT, Jr. & CO.
6th November, 1815. 45-6

Commission Business.

IN LEXINGTON, KEN.

Cornelius Coyle & Wm. Robinson,

HAVING ESTABLISHED A

COMMISSION HOUSE

IN THIS TOWN,

Respectfully solicit the patronage of such commercial gentlemen and others, whose business may require agency in this section of the country. They are determined not to connect any business of their own with the establishment. It will be a commission house exclusively, and being such, there cannot be at any time collisions between their own concerns and those of others. They will purchase cargoes for exportation, of the production of this country, viz. Tobacco, Flour, Whisky, Ginseng, White, and Red Lead, Salt-Petre, Gun-Powder, Hemp, Cordage, Yarns, Cotton Bagging, &c —and every attention paid to consignments and to the collection of debts. The business to be conducted under the firm of

Wm. ROBINSON & Co.

Next door to John D. Clifford's Store.

REFERENCES.

William Leavy, George Trotter, Alexander Parker, W. Essex & Son, Tandy & Allen, } Merchants, Lex.
E. Finley & Son, Noah Ridgely, } Merchants, Baltimore.
Thomas Scott, Robert Miller, } Merchants, Philadelphia.
Eastburn, Kirk, & Co. } Booksellers, New-York.
Isaac Riley, } Com. Mer. Nashville
George Poyzer,

December 15th, 1815. 51

Just Received,

AND READY TO BE DISPOSED OF BY

Wholesale,

By the subscribers, at their Store Room in Lexington, opposite Mr. John Postlethwait's Tavern,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Elegant Fancy Goods,

Selected from the latest importations in Philadelphia, and which they will sell upon very favourable terms for Cash, or approved endorsed Notes.

LANE & TAYLOR.

Lexington, 9th January, 1816. 3-tf

N. B. Wm. N. Lane presents his thanks to his former friends and customers, and hopes they will give him a call.

Nails and Brads.

The subscribers inform the public they have just received a fresh supply of Cut and Wrought Nails and Brads, of all sizes, which may be had by the cask at their store, or by retail of Messrs. Farmer Dewees & Co. who will hereafter be constantly supplied with a general assortment for retailing, at their usual prices—where also may be had warranted Axes, of a superior quality.

The subscribers will also receive orders for any kind of nails, which they will import and sell at the Factory prices, at Pittsburgh, with addition of a commission of 2 1-2 per cent. on 3 months credit—and without any commission, when money is paid on delivery of the nails here.

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Lexington, Dec. 29 1-tf

FOR SALE,

THE PLANTATION

Whereon the subscriber now resides,

CONTAINING

Two hundred & twenty Acres.

SITUATE on the Henry's Mill road, six miles and a half from Lexington, a part of Maj. Meredith's military survey. The land is not to be equalled in Fayette in point of soil, situation, water and timber. There is a superb young orchard of 200 bearing apple trees, of various kind of fruit, calculated for keeping and making Cider. About eighty acres of land for cultivation, ten acres of meadow, and fifty acres of sod for pastures, with the prime timber standing. The water is conveniently situated in the lots, and is equal in quantity to any in Kentucky—the fencing is a great part set on locust logs and well laid off. The Henry's Mill road runs nearly through the centre of the tract, which divides timber, water, &c. There is also a well planed Distillery on the tract, with sufficient water to work until July; also a Blacksmith's shop on the road. The buildings are only tolerable, though a handsome situation is prepared for building. For terms apply to Daniel Bradford, Lexington, or to the subscriber,

THOMAS PEEBLES.

Nov 8 45-tf

To the Public.

MY shop is next door to the Kentucky Gazette printing-office, where I carry on my business in its several branches of SADDLING & MILITARY ACCOUTREMENT MAKING.—I tender my grateful acknowledgments to my customers for the distinguished patronage I have received from them. My friends and the public are assured of prompt accommodations.—I feel confident that with the aid of some of the best workmen and a constant supply of the most choice materials, I shall be able to render ample satisfaction to those who may please to favour me with their applications by order or otherwise.

JOHN BRYAN.

January 22.

☞ **Patent Elastic Saddles.**

A word to those who are fond of easy riding.

The complaint against hard and uneasy saddles, which is for the most part a just and general one, and is really a great grievance to those who have much riding to do, has caused me to turn my mind particularly to that subject, with a view if possible to remedy the evil—I can with confidence assure the public that I have accomplished it—I have projected a plan which is by means of strong and well tempered steel springs, so constructed as to support the saddle seat & give much greater ease to both rider & horse, than saddles made in the common way or any other that I have ever seen, can possibly do. The plan is entirely different from the English elastic saddles with spring bars of steel, whalebone, &c. and also from those with wire springs, and I conceive much superior to either, as the elasticity is greater, and the tree not being put out of its original form, will not be subject to hurting horses on journeys, which is complained of in thesaddles with spring bars. A number of gentlemen in this town and its vicinity, have those saddles nowsin use, and but one tentiment I believe exists among them in favour o. their seperiority—The invention is equally as applicable to ladies saddles as to gentlemens'. Any person desirous of purchaling those easy saddles, is at liberty first to make trial of one and judge of their ease for themselves. In point of durability I will warrant them equal to any other saddles, and superior to most.

☞ I have obtained a Patent from the United States for this invention, and am ready to dispose of patent rights to Saddlers, for other counties or states—If required, I will furnish a tree with springs ready fixed and strained, which may serve as a model to work by, and will give the necessary instructions. J. BRYAN

John Norton,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he has removed to his house immediately opposite the Insurance Bank, main street, where he will keep a constant supply of MEDICINES, wholesale and retail.

Having disposed of his Nail Factory, he requests all those in arrearages for Nails, to make payment immediately, as he intends going to the eastward.—2 tf.

REAL AMERICAN

IMPROVEMENTS.

THE improved Chimney and Fire-place, by Mr. John C. Brush, of Washington City, D. C. is complete to give an agreeable fire side.—Your old fire places and chimneys which afflict the family with smoke, may be effectually corrected; new ones are constructed with superior advantages, the rooms ventilated with pure air, warm or cold, at pleasure, without opening doors or windows; likewise a great saving of fuel. Gentlemen wishing the improvement, may receive the necessary information by applying to the undersigned (at Mr. Weisiger's Inn) who is duly authorized to introduce and convey the right to others to construct them, which will be done on very liberal terms.

The Domestic Roving and Spinning Machine.

This Machine is completely adapted to the use of the farmer and mechanic, to aid the household manufactory; with one of twelve spindles, one woman may perform the labor of six or eight on the common wheel. This country possessing the advantage of the raw materials at hand, the household manufactory may be carried on in peace or war, with as much benefit as any other mechanical, or agricultural business The undersigned has received an assignment of the full and exclusive right from the patentee, to make use, and vend to others the right of the said machine within the several states and territories of the United States, south and west of the Delaware river; the territorial right of any part which may be unsold, will be conveyed on very liberal terms to any gentlemen who may be disposed to benefit thamselves and their fellow citizens, by aiding the introduction of so valuable a labor saving machine.—Mr. Thomas V. Loofbourrow, of Frankfort, Kentucky, will furnish machines complete to order, for patterns to make from in other counties, &c. A machine may be seen and the terms learnt, by applying to the undersigned at Mr. Weisiger's Inn, or to Mr. Loofbourrow, at the Steam Mill.

STEPHEN ANDRES, Assignee.

Frankfort, Feb 6, 1816.

Kentucky Legislature,

JANUARY 31, 1814.

The joint committee appointed to examine Mr. Stephen Andres' Spinning Machine, in conformity to his memorial, proceeded to examine the same, and find it constructed for spinning wool and cotton, and more simplified than any machine heretofore offered for public use; possessing the advantage of the Spinning Billy and Jenny now in use—it may be used as a Billy for roving and spinning warp or filling, or as a Jenny for spinning warp from wool or cotton, which change can be made in a few minutes; the machine contains twelve spindles, and may be worked as a Billy by a common spinner with the aid of a boy or girl from eight to ten years old, and as a Jenny without any aid whatever. It possesses such advantages for saving labor and expediting the manufacture of domestic goods, that your committee recommends the same to the patronage of the good citizens of this commonwealth.

CERTIFICATE

This may certify, that I have had in operation for two seasons past, at my place in Bourbon county, Kentucky, one of the domestic Roving and Spinning Machines, introduced into Kentucky by Stephen Andres. On a machine of 12 spindles, well made and attended, one woman with the aid of a small person may perform the labor of five or six on the common wheel. I am fully satisfied of its utility, and that it possesses superior advantages for aiding the household manufactory to any machine now in use, that I have no hesitation in recommending the same to my fellow citizens.

JAMES GARRARD, Jr.

Frankfort, Feb. 6, 1816 9

Just Imported,

AND FOR SALE,

AT W. MENTELLE'S

COMMISSION STORE,

Main Street, next door to Mr. Wm. Leavy,

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS

OF ALL KINDS—AMONG WHICH ARE,

English Walnuts, Spanish Filberts and Ground Nuts—Also,

A variety of Choice TOYS,

FOR THE APPROACHING CHRISTMAS, &

NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS,

SUCH AS

DOLLS, Wholesale and Retail,
BOXES, Glass and Painted,
Elegant Painted & Queen'sware SNUFF BOXES,
MILLS, CUP & BALL, TETOTUMS, and others too numerous for description,
REFINED LIQUORICE, in boxes, for colds, and coughs,
Ditto in sticks,
DURABLE INK,
RAISINS, by the box, or by the pound,
An elegant and cheap set of CHINA,
An assortment of QUEENS' WARE.
FIDDLES, and FIDDLE STRINGS, superior quality,
BOSS COTTON,
Ditto SPUN, of all sizes,
BOMBAZETTS, and other Dry Goods,
COMMON WARE, by Wholesale and Retail,
RAPPEE SNUFF.

Orders from the country, attended to, punctually.

47 November 20.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

Hay & Bordman

HAVE this day dissolved partnership, by mutual consent. Those indebted to the firm are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them to George Hay for settlement, who alone is authorised to settle the business of the concern.

GEORGE HAY
NATHAN I. BORDMAN.

Lexington, Dec. 19, 1815. 52—

GEORGE HAY will continue the SHOE BUSINESS. Every attention will be paid to those who favor him with their patronage. Measures taken for all kinds of Shoes, which will be attended to with punctsality.

HENRY I. I. ROBERT,

Continues to carry on the

Confectionary Business,

In Main-street, in the house next below Mr. Benj. Stout's, and nearly opposite the office of the Kentucky Insurance Company, where he will keep a

CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

Cakes, Candies, Sugar Toys, Confits, Syrups, Cordials,

and generally all the articles in his line. The best assurance he can give his customers of his wishes to please them is, that impressed with the idea that his livelihood and welfare depends entirely on their patronage, his interest as well as inclination will make him exert all in his power to deserve a continuance of it. Oct. 7, 1815 41-tf

Wanted Immediately,

TWO or three Apprentices to the TAYLORING BUSINESS. B. KARRICK.

Lexington, Oct. 20. 43-tf

H. Beard & A. Campbell

Have opened in the house next door to Mr. Williamson's corner, on Main and Poplar-streets, a well selected assortment of

Merchandize,

Consisting of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIS,
QUEENS CHINA, GLASS AND HARD WARES,

Which they will sell low for cash, country linen, or whisky.

Lexington, January 30. 6—

OLD IRON-SIDES

TAVERN.

Elijah Noble

Has opened a Tavern in those extensive and commodious buildings on Short-Street, Lexington, Kentucky, formerly occupied by Mr. WILLIAM T. BANTON and Mr. PRENTISS, as Boarding Houses, which he has connected together, and where he proposes

To Entertain Travellers,

And his Fellow-Citizens generally, who call on him, in a style equal to any which can be obtained in the Western Country.—Travellers may be accommodated, without being disturbed by the noise and bustle, usually incident to a Tavern; and

Private Parties,

Will meet with no interruption from strangers.—His Liquors will be excellent, and his Table always spread with the choicest Viands of each successive season.

His Stable will contain about sixty Horses—It will be under the direction and care of Mr. F BALENGER, whose attention will be entirely confined to the Stable. Lexington, January 22, 1816

Bartlet & Cox,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

THANKFUL for past favours, beg leave to inform their Western friends, that they still continue to transact business on commission as formerly.

48- New-Orleans, 8th Nov 1815

To Rent,

The Upper Story and Kitchen of a House near the Public Square—Inquire of

THE PRINTER

January 22. 4-

For Sale,

Any Quantity of SALT,

Of a superior quality, at our Lick, three and a-half miles south east of Mounsterling.

WM. ELLIS & BROTHERS.

Spencer Lick, December 14, 1815. 51

Allen & Grant,

Commission Merchants, Pittsburgh,

Inform their friends in the Western Country, that they have removed to the Ware-house lately occupied by G. & C. Anshutz From the superior conveniencies of their Ware-house, and its proximity to the river, the Merchants of Kentucky will find it to their advantage to consign to them.

Pittsburgh, May 6.

CASH

WILL BE GIVEN FOR

150 Hh'ds of Tobacco,

To be delivered early in the season.

LEWIS SANDERS.

October 9, 1815. 41-tf

Doctor Joseph Boswell,

HAS removed to the large Brick House recently occupied by Mr. James Prentiss, near he factory of Morrison, Boswells and Sutton. He will continue to practice Medicine & Surgery in Lexington and its vicinity.

39tf September 23d, 1815.

The Partnership of I. &E. Woodruff is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having unsettled accounts with the late firm, are requested to call and settle them without delay, as the Subscribers are anxious to have their accounts all settled up to this date. I. & E WOODRUFF.

Lexington, July 9. 8—tf

Brass Foundry.

The subscriber informs his friends and the Public in general that he continues to carry on the Brass Founding business in all its various Branches, at the old stand formerly occupied by I. & E. Woodruff, on Main Street, and will always keep on hand an assortment of And Irons, Shovel and Tongs, Door Knockers, Candlesticks, &c. finished in the neatest manner; he will likewise cast Bells, and work for Machinery on the shortest notice; he has also a Cupelo for casting Iron, all orders in that line will be punctually attended to. Grateful for past favors he hopes to merit a continuance of the sam

EZRA WOODRUFF.

Lexington, July 9th, 1815. 28—tf

Wool Carding.

THOMAS ROYLE & SONS wish to inform their friends and the public in general, that their machines are in complete operation at their factory, on the Frankfort road, one mile from Lexington, at six pence per pound for common wool—and having the advantage of both water and horses, will enable them to accommodate their friends on the shortest notice and in the best manner. For sale at their factory, a quantity of Woollen Cloths, Linseys and Wool Rolls. Lexington, June 12th, 1815.—24tf

Wool Carding

Merino and Common Wool Carding in a Superior Style and on the usual terms at Sanders, 2 1-2 Miles from Lexington, by

LEWIS SANDERS.

Lexington, May 28, 1815.

Notice.

THERE will be wanted during the Winter and pring, at SANDERS, a thriving little Village, two and a-half miles N. W. of Lexington, a constant supply of

Corn Meal. Lard. Bacon. Butter &c

for which, COTTON YARN, of the best quality will be given, at as low a price as it can be had in the state. LEWIS SANDERS.

Sanders, 12th January, 1816. 3-tf

N. B. I will give One Dollar per gallon for Cow or Horse-foot OIL. L. S

Poplar Trees.

From 5 to 10,000 Lombardy and Athenian Poplars, fit for immediate transplanting, for sale at Captain John Fowler's Forrest Garden, on very moderate terms Those who are disposed to ornament their pleasure or fancy grounds, or the town streets, may be supplied if they make an early application. Feb 14 8

Doctor Briggs,

[*From the City of Williamsburg, Virginia,*]

HAVING removed to Kentucky, and fixed his residence in the town of Lexington, Main-street, in the house lately in the occupancy of J. Wamack, (opposite Captain Fowler's) offers his services in the practice of Physic, Surgery and Midwifery, to the inhabitants of the town and its vicinity.

49-tf December 2, 1815.

TOBACCO.

The Subscribers will pay Cash for Tobacco. Persons desirous of contracting for their crops not yet ready for delivery, will find it advantageous to call on the subscribers, before they dispose of the same.

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 49tf

Wanted to Rent,

A SMALL FARM within a few miles of Lexington, with a house sufficient for a small family—possession would be required about Christmas. Apply to JOSEPH TOWLER

Lexington, December 1 49

Dissolution of Partnership.

CORNELIUS & JOHN COYLE,

Have this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent. The business of the late concern will be conducted in future by Cornelius Coyle, who is alone authorised to receive and pay all debts due to and from the said firm.

C. COYLE
J. COYLE

January 17, 1816.

Cornelius Coyle,

Will still continue to keep at his store at the corner of Main and Upper Street, a choice and superior assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

very recently imported, and in point of quality surpassed by none in the state, which will be sold by wholesale or retail, at the most reduced prices—He has on hand, together with others too tedious to mention, the following articles—

CONSISTING OF

Superfine and second Cloth
do do Cassimeres
Kersey, Moleskin, and plain Coatings
Plains and Bockings
Rose, Point and Duffil Blankets
Assorted Flannels
Stockinets and Bedford Cords
Cords and Velveteens
Black and coloured Bumbazets
Toilenets and Swansdown
Cotton and worsted Hosiery
Silk do do
Colour'd and white Marseilles
6-4, 4 4 and 9-8 light and dark Ginghams
Colour'd Cambricks
6-4 and 4 4 Jaconet and Dimity Cambricks
6-4 and 4-4 Leno and British Book Muslin
6-4 and 4-4 super Book Muslin
4-4 Mull do do
6-4 and 4-4 super figur'd and Japan do
4-4 and 7 8 Shirting Cambricks
Irish Linen and Table Diaper
Coarse and super Calicos
Furniture do
Dimities
Canton Crapes
Levantines, Florences and Florentine
Satins and Virginias
Long and short Kid Gloves
Beaver do
Silk Shawls and Bandanoe Handkerchiefs
Cotton do and Madras do
Merino Shawls
5-4 and 6-4 Levantine Silk Shawls

Liquors of 1st quality, Madeira Wine, Cogniac Brandy, Holland Gin, Jamaica Spirits

A general assortment of Groceries
China and Queens' Ware
Ironmongery, &c. &c.

January 27, 1816. 5-

Wm. Robinson & Co.

Have just received a small Consignment from a Pittsburgh Manufacturer, consisting of

Sickles, Wheel-Irons, Augers, and Brads by the 1000,

Which they offer for sale at reduced prices.

5-t January 29, 1816

Last Notice.

THOSE persons that are indebted to the subscribers by note or account, are requested to discharge the same on or before the 15th November. All notes or accounts remaining unpaid after that date, will be immediately put into the hands of officers for collection, without any discrimination of persons.

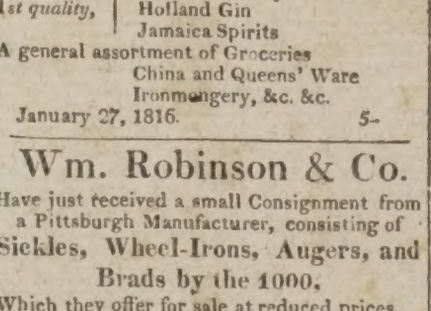
TILFORD, SCOTT & TROTTER.

October 3d, 1815. 41—

David Todd,

HAS recommenced the practice of Law, and will attend punctually to business, in the Circuit and County Courts of Fayette. His office is next door to C. Wilkins's office, on Short street.

34 August 17



Stills for Sale.

The Subscriber has on hand, Stills of different sizes and of the best quality, which he will sell low for cash. He has lately received from Philadelphia a quantity of Copper, which enables him to furnish

Stills and Boilers

Of any size, at the shortest notice. He also continues to carry on the

TINNING BUSINESS,

as usual.—

Two or three *JOURNEYMEN TINNERS* would be employed, to whom the highest wages will be given. M. FISHEL.

Lexington, Feb. 12th, 1816. 7tf—

A. M. January,

Having purchased the PLATING ESTABLISHMENT of R. Steel, & Co. nearly opposite the Kentucky Insurance Company, where he intends to continue the above business in all its various branches, and hopes by his strict attention to business, to merit a share of the public patronage.

He has on hand, and intends keeping a general assortment of PLATED CARRIAGE MOUNTING of every description. Also an elegant assortment of PLATED BRIDLE BITS and STIRUP IRONS of the newest fashion, which he will sell at the most reduced prices for cash.

P. S. The highest price in Cash will be given for old pewter.

Dec. 18. 6—6

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

J. P. SCHATZELL, has associated himself with Mr. ALEXANDER CRANSTON of the City of New-York, Mr. ANDREW ALEXANDER of Belfast (Ireland) and Mr. JOHN WOODWARD, now of this place for the purpose of transacting business in the Mercantile & Commission line in this State, which from the first of this present Month will be Conducted under the firm of J. P Schatzell & Company.

Lexington Sept. 9th 1815.—37-t

Hatters, look here!

The subscribers have a quantity of Beaver Raccoon & Muskrat Skins, for sale.

26 P. & W. BAIN.

Nails, Brads & Iron Wares.

THE subscribers have undertaken the agency of the Pittsburgh Iron & Nail Factory, in this place, and in a short time will have an extensive supply of every description of Cut and Wrought Nails and Brads, of a quality very superior to any heretofore used in this state—which will be sold by wholesale or retail, on liberal terms. Liberal credits and discounts will be given to country merchants and others, who purchase to sell again.

Persons desirous of importing any articles manufactured by said company, may have their orders regularly executed, if handed to the subscribers, who are fully authorised to receive orders and transact business generally for said company, in sale of their wares in this section of the country. Samples of Nails and Brads of said Manufacturing Company, may be seen with the subscribers—who solicit persons, whether desirous of obtaining supplies or not, to examine the same and judge of their quality. JAMES PRENTISS,

THOS. G. PRENTISS.

August 14. 33

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his establishment by additional buildings, and will now be enabled to supply the public by wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States—and with the best

DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.

Commissaries, Contractors, and Merchants who may purchase those articles either for the foreign or home markets, or those who want them for domestic use, will find it to their interest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.

JOHN BRIDGES,

Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash prices given for *TALLOW, HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes & Pot Ashes,* at the above factory.

41 October 10, 1814.

Bank Notes.

Of all descriptions, (not counterfeit) will be taken by M'CALLA, GAINES & Co. for all debts due them. They earnestly request all those who are in arrearages, to avail themselves of this offer before the first day of April next, or they will be compelled to adopt other measures, which are peculiarly disagreeable both to debtor and creditor.

Lexington, Jan. 16th, 1815. 25—tf.

ENGRAVING.

Copper Plates, Seals, Brands, Steel Dies, &c. will be neatly executed by the subscriber on application at James Garrison's Druggist Store, next door to James Weir's, Main street, Lexington, Ky.

JOHN C. NUTTMAN.

December 4. 49

TO MECHANICS AND MANUFACTURERS.

WANTED at the Lexington Manufactory, several Weavers and Spinners of Wool; also, a good Fuller and Dresser of Cloths, and a Wool Stapler—also, several Paper Makers; to whom liberal wages will be given in money as often as wanted.

Also, wanted 20 young Men and Boys from 14 to 21 years of age to learn the various branches of Manufacturing woolen goods and paper; to whom liberal encouragement will be given, when well recommended.

Also, wanted, Women, Girls, and Children, over 9 years old; to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.

Also wanted, several House Carpenters. Apply at the Lexington Manufactory to

JAS. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Nov. 22. 1815. 48—tf.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO THE LADIES

THE Lexington Manufacturing Company are desirous of obtaining a quantity of fine bleached Linen and Cotton RAGS, which are necessary to enable them to manufacture the important article of fine Paper, of which so much is annually imported, and might be avoided if the patriotism or œconomy of the ladies of Kentucky, would induce them to adopt the customs of the ladies in the eastern states, viz. to keep a Rag Bag, which is usually hung up in a place convenient for the purpose, and in which are deposited the Rags that almost daily appear in every large family.—At the end of the year your rag bags thus attended, will produce you a liberal sum for pin-money, and greatly aid the important manufactories of your state.

Six Cents in money will be paid for fine bleached Linen or Cotton Rags—and a price in proportion for coarser quality, or for tow made from flax or hemp.

Apply at the Lexington Manufactory to

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 48-tf

Parker & Graves,

Have just received from New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and are now opening at their store, opposite the Market House, Main Street, Lexington, an elegant and fashionable assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

Consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard, Queen's, Glass & China Wares;

which, having been laid in for cash only, they will be enabled to sell as low as any in the Western country.

September 7, 1815.—37

Cellar to Rent.

The large and commodious Cellar, under the new Episcopal Church. Apply to

JOHN COLEMAN,

Lexington Brewery